



SOWERBY BRIDGE

Urban District Council

Annual REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(N. E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.)

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(Wm. E. POSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.)

for the year

1967

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Urban District Council

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URBAN DISTRICT OF SOWERBY BRIDGE

1967-68

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor L.E. GODFREY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

Councillor C. GRENSHAW, C.C.

Members of the Council:

Coun. Mrs. E. Bagshaw

" G.A. Benbow, J.P.

" C.F. Beverley

" A. Crabtree

" W. Crossfield, J.P.

" G.P. Dyson

" H. Fleming

" Mrs. E. Gaskell, J.P.

" Mrs. E.M. Godfrey

" A.G. Greenwood

" Mrs. E. Hellowell

Coun. J.M. Holder

" Miss E. Judson

" G.A. Knott

" T.H. Longbottom

" L. Moran

" G. Parker

" S. Parker

" A. Pettengell

" B. Riley

" R.S. Swatridge

" W.F. Turner, J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Members of the Health Committee:

Coun. C.F. Beverley (Chairman)

" R.S. Swatridge (Vice-Chairman)

" H. Fleming

" Mrs. E.M. Godfrey

" C. Grenshaw, C.C.

" Mrs. E. Hellowell

" A. Pettengell

" B. Riley

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Sowerby Bridge U.D.C.

Medical Officer of Health:

NORMAN E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

D. GORDON DICK, M.B., B.S. (London) (commenced 1.1.67; resigned 31.10.67)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W.E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

P. NELLIS, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

P. HOPKINSON, M.P.H.I.A.

J.J. HOYLE (Student)

Technical Assistant:

H. HILEY

Clerical Staff:

Miss B. GARSIDE

Miss D. CRAVEN

West Riding County Council

Preventive Medical Services: Health Division 19

Staff with duties in the Sowerby Bridge District:-

Divisional Medical Officer:

As above (M.O.H.)

Senior Departmental Medical Officer:

As above (Deputy M.O.H.)

Departmental Medical Officer, and Medical Officer to Sowerby Bridge
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic:

* W.C. McKERR, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

School Dental Officer:

Miss J. ROTHERA, L.D.S.

Divisional Nursing Officer:

* C.J. BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse

Health Visitors:

M. SOUTHWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

* M. HOLDSWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.D.N., H.V. Cert. (commenced 1.9.67)

* M. LUNN, S.R.N., H.V. Cert. (resigned 31.12.67)

E. RAMSAY, S.R.N., H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse (commenced 17.7.67)

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

* B.G. NICHOLL, S.R.N.

Mental Welfare Officers:

* R. ALLEN, R.N.M.S.

Midwives:

* A.B. HOBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse

* I. MUSGROVE, S.C.M.

R. KWICH, S.R.N., S.C.M. (resigned 31.10.67)

Home Nurses:

A. HOWARTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse

A. KLEINDIENST, S.R.N., R.F.N., Queen's Nurse

* K. BOTTOMLEY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse

* H. MASH, S.R.N.

* E.M. SUTCLIFFE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse (Relief Home Nurse for whole Divisional Area)
(resigned 31.3.67)

* Also have duties in other parts of this Division.

Clerical Staff:-

Senior Divisional Clerk:

H. MARSHALL, A.C.I.S., A.R.S.H.

Deputy Senior Divisional Clerk:

Miss J. SUTCLIFFE

Clerks:

Miss P. JACKSON
Mrs. M. REDFERN
Miss M.J. CROWTHER
Miss S.M. HORSFALL
Miss A. FIELDEN
Mrs. S.E. MAYNARD (nee Davies)
Miss K. GILL
K.G. HOLLAND
Miss J. MARSHALL (commenced 9.10.67)

Halifax Area Hospitals Management Committee

Consultant Staff

Chest Physician:

BERTRAM MANN, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon:

W.M.S. IRONSIDE, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.A.C.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

G. HYMAN, M.B., F.R.C.S.

November, 1968.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the twenty-first Annual Report since the inception of the scheme of Divisional Health Administration.

Under the Divisional Health Scheme your Medical Officer of Health is also Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Council's local health services, and with the amalgamation of the former Todmorden and Brighouse divisions he now has similar functions and responsibilities in respect of the other seven districts in the enlarged division, which includes all the County area served by the Halifax Hospitals.

In 1967 the birth rate fell to 15.4 per thousand, the lowest level for twelve years. Both the stillbirth rate at 19.2 and the infant mortality rate at 35.2 were considerably higher than usual.

The death rate last year was 14.2 which is an average figure for Sowerby Bridge, but is rather higher than the death rate for the country as a whole. Once again most of the excess was due to heart disease. Road accidents were responsible for 9 deaths - the highest number for many years. Road accidents are causing more and more deaths and serious incapacity in the younger age groups, a fact which must give cause for concern in a town traversed by two very inadequate trunk roads, one of which is planned to become an approach road to a motorway.

The estimated population is now given as 16,600, which shows a fall of 90 from the previous year. There has, however, been an increase of 200 in the number of children attending schools in the district; much of this being in the central part of the town, and probably reflecting the considerable amount of re-development which has taken place in recent years.

Measles was the only significant infectious disease in Sowerby Bridge in 1967, a further 130 cases being notified. It is to be hoped that the vaccines which are now available will soon be used to prevent this disease as effectively as in the case of other infections which used to be a hazard in childhood. Since the introduction of routine immunisations and vaccinations, Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis have been virtually eliminated, and there has been a dramatic fall in the incidence of Whooping Cough. In each of the five year periods prior to the introduction of Whooping Cough vaccine in 1957, over 300 cases were notified, whereas in the past five years only 34 notifications were received.

In accordance with the policy of the County Council, the work of the Health Visitors in Sowerby Bridge has now been re-organised to enable each nurse to be attached to two or three General Practitioners, and to be responsible for the families in these practices, rather than having a fixed area as in the past. A further step has been taken towards co-operation between the General Practitioners and the Local Health Authority, in the planning of a Health Centre for

Sowerby Bridge. Preliminary discussions were held last year with the intention of developing in the grounds of the existing clinic, which is conveniently placed near the town centre.

The demand for screening tests for the early detection of disease increases year by year. We have now introduced routine tests to recognise cases of phenylketonuria, congenital dislocation of the hip, and deafness in infancy. All school children are offered a comprehensive range of examinations and tests under the provisions of the Education Act. Public opinion is now swinging towards routine tests for healthy adults, and in common with many other Authorities we are now providing a screening service for cancer of the cervix, and cancer of the breast, which are two relatively common conditions in women of middle age. In 1967, 336 women were examined in Sowerby Bridge Clinic; of these, 6 were reported to have positive smears and were referred for further investigation and treatment.

The chiropody service, which was inaugurated by the Old People's Welfare Committee, continues to be appreciated, and in the course of the year 440 patients received 2,125 treatments at the clinic, and a further 202 patients who could not attend, received 888 treatments at home.

Regular routine sampling of milk was carried out throughout the year, with particular emphasis on the keeping quality and infection with brucella organisms. 11 samples failed the Methylene Blue test, and 7 showed evidence of brucellosis infection. In each case where infection was found, immediate steps were taken to identify the animal concerned and to ensure that its milk was not sold without adequate heat treatment. With one exception, the milk producers have been most co-operative, and it is evident that they are most anxious to keep their herds free from this infection.

There are still 706 houses in the district depending upon private water supplies, and in the case of 314 houses the quality of the water is regarded as being unsatisfactory. It is evident that some of the private supplies are gradually deteriorating due to lack of maintenance, and the extension of mains water is now becoming an urgent public health measure. The Council is making provision in its estimates for the replacement of some of these supplies, and it should be possible to close the worst ones within three years, providing grants are obtainable through the provisions of the Rural Water Supply and Sewerage Act.

The Council is very concerned about its financial commitments with regard to housing, and in 1967 the clearance of unfit dwellings was severely curtailed. Although 156 houses were demolished from clearance areas declared in previous years, only 22 houses were represented this year. There are still 539 houses remaining from the original approved clearance programme, and there are many more which fall short of expected standards, so it is most desirable that there should be no diminution of the rate of demolition and re-development.

The Council is making considerable efforts to secure the improvement of older properties, and during the year 95 applications were approved, and work was completed in 75 properties, compared with only 30 the previous year.

It is essential that where improvement grants are approved there is a reasonable prospect of all the houses in the same block being brought up to an acceptable standard, as there have been too many instances in the past where well-maintained houses have had to be considered for clearance because of the influence of neighbouring substandard properties.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the Council for their consideration, patience

and co-operation, and to thank Mr. Foster, Public Health Inspector, for his kindness and efforts to give me the sanitary circumstances of the area, and indeed to all your Officials with whom I made contacts, personal and official.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

N.E. GORDON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

Vital Statistics

STATISTICS

Area	5,763 acres
Population, Registrar-General's estimate of	
Resident Population, mid-1967	16,600
Population (Census, 1961)	17,350
Number of dwellinghouses	6,859
Rateable Value (1.4.67)	£392,039
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate (year 1967-68)	£1,530

Summary of Vital Statistics

	Total	M	F	
Live Births	256	140	116	Birth Rate per 1,000 population: 15.4
Still Births	5	3	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births: 19.2
Total Live & Still Births	261	143	118	
Deaths of Infants				Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:
Under 1 year (total)	9	3	6	total 35.2
Under 1 year (legitimate)	8	3	5	legitimate 31.2
Under 1 year (illegitimate)	1	-	1	illegitimate (per 1,000 illegitimate live births) 32.3
Under 4 weeks	6	3	3	Neo-natal mortality rate 23.4
Under 1 week	6	3	3	Early neo-natal mortality rate 23.4
Illegitimate Live Births	31	10	21	Percentage of total live births: 12.1
Maternal Deaths (associated with pregnancy or child-birth)	-	-	-	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births: Nil
All Deaths	235	120	115	Death Rate per 1,000 population: 14.2

CAUSES OF DEATH IN SOWERBY BRIDGE U.D.

										1966		1967	
										M	F	M	F
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
5.	Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	2
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	-	10	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	-	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	-	-
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	14	15	12
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	-	-
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	12	10	11
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	27	35	27
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
20.	Other heart diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	19	7	22
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	5	6
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	9	7
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	7	2
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	-	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	9	8
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	6	3
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	1	2
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	2	-	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
										<hr/>		<hr/>	
										126	118	120	115
										<hr/>		<hr/>	

Principal Vital Statistics for the year 1967

Based on Registrar General's Figures

	Sowerby Bridge U.D.	Rippon- den U.D.	Hebden Royd U.D.	Hepton R.D.	Todmorden M.B.	Aggregate W. Riding U.D.	W. Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (Provisional Figures)
BIRTH RATE:- (per 1,000 estimated population)	15.4	15.6	16.8	12.9	14.7	17.9	18.0	17.2
DEATH RATES:- (All per 1,000 estimated home population)								
All Causes	14.2	10.1	14.1	13.5	15.7	11.8	11.2	11.2
Infective and parasitic diseases *	0.06	=	=	=	0.06	0.04	0.03	+ +
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	=	=	=	=	=	0.03	0.03	0.04
Other forms of tuberculosis	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	0.01
Cancer	2.59	1.01	2.81	4.49	2.73	2.21	2.08	2.28
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1.27	1.62	1.80	1.69	1.80	1.83	1.73	+ +
Heart and circulatory diseases **	6.27	5.67	6.19	5.06	7.33	4.51	4.26	+ +
Respiratory Diseases:- *** (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	1.69	0.40	1.35	0.84	1.37	1.38	1.30	+ +
INFANT MORTALITY:- (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	35.2	13.0	20.1	21.7	21.1	19.2	19.2	18.3
MATERNAL MORTALITY:- (Deaths of mothers associated with pregnancy or childbirth, per 1,000 live and still-births)	=	=	=	=	=	0.13	0.22	0.20

* Combined death rate from syphilitic diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, acute poliomyelitis, measles and other infective and parasitic diseases (items 3 - 9 incl. on page 9).

** Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system (items 18 - 21 incl. on page 9).

*** Combined death rate from influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system (items 22 - 25 incl. on page 9).

+ + Figures not available.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

(A) Hospitals

There is no hospital in Sowerby Bridge. Patients requiring hospital treatment are referred as a rule to hospitals under the administration of the Halifax Area Hospitals Management Committee (National Health Service). Included in this group are the Halifax General Hospital, Royal Halifax Infirmary, St. John's Hospital (for the aged and chronic sick), Northowram Hall Hospital for Infectious Diseases, Todmorden Fielden Hospital and Todmorden Stansfield View Hospital (for mentally subnormal patients).

Maternity beds are available at the Halifax General Hospital. Priority in booking is given to abnormal cases, mothers expecting their first child, and mothers with unsatisfactory home conditions.

Special hospitals (e.g. Mental Hospitals, special Orthopaedic Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanatoria, etc.) outside the Halifax area are available when required; they are situated in various parts of the so-called "Leeds Hospitals Region" which in fact extends into all three Ridings.

(B) Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Service covers this district through the Group Control at Birkenshaw and the Divisional Depot at Brighouse, and may be contacted by telephone - Bradford 682211, or Halifax 62191. Arrangements also exist with the Halifax County Borough Health Department for the use of their ambulances for the transfer of patients to and from the hospitals in Halifax.

(C) Laboratory Facilities

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Services, at laboratories in Wakefield and Bradford, and by the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Leeds. There are also facilities for the examination of clinical specimens, including cervical smears, at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

(D) Issue of Anti-Toxin, etc.

Supplies of diphtheria and tetanus anti-toxin are available at the Northowram Hall Hospital and the Royal Halifax Infirmary for issue to medical practitioners requiring them. By arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, supplies of tetanus anti-toxin are also kept at the Divisional Health Office, The Medical Centre, Todmorden, for the use of local medical practitioners in the Division.

A supply of re-agents for diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation is also available free of charge to private practitioners who have undertaken to participate in the West Riding County Council's scheme of immunisation. Poliomyelitis vaccine is also issued, in accordance with the approved arrangements.

SECTION III

W.R.C.C. PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES

(A) Clinics and Treatment Centres

Infant Welfare:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

Tuesdays

Thursdays

The Civic Centre, Luddenden Foot

Fridays

2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

Mondays

Cervical Cytology:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

By appointment

Chiropody (for Pensioners, etc.):

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

The Civic Centre, Luddenden Foot

By appointment

Dental Clinic:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

By appointment

School Clinics:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

(a) Ophthalmic

(b) Ear, Nose and Throat

As required

Smallpox Vaccination:

Diphtheria Immunisation:

Tetanus Immunisation:

Whooping Cough Immunisation:

Poliomyelitis Vaccination:

Allan House, Sowerby Bridge

The Civic Centre, Luddenden Foot

At any Clinic Session, by arrangement with Medical Officer.

(B) Care of Mothers and Young Children

Sowerby Bridge and Luddenden Foot Ante-Natal Clinics:

Number of expectant mothers attending during the year	..	..	..	..	110
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	..	495

Child Welfare Clinics:

Total number of children who attended during the year	..	..	..	..	624
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	..	4,123

Home Visiting of Infants:

Total number of live births to Sowerby Bridge mothers	..	..	..	..	256
Number of first visits to children under 1 year	..	..	..	..	223
Total number of visits to children under 1 year	..	..	..	..	742
Total number of visits to children aged 1-2 years	..	..	..	..	874
Total number of visits to children aged 2-5 years	..	..	..	..	1,876

Provision of Welfare Foods, etc.:

National dried milk, cod liver oil, orange juice, etc., are distributed at the Centres, and a variety of brands of dried milk and other infant foods are also sold at the Child Welfare Centres for the convenience of mothers.

Care of Premature Infants:

Special equipment and nursing staff is available for use in the home in cases requiring them. Portable incubators are available at both the Halifax and Brighouse Ambulance Stations, should it be necessary to transfer a premature infant to hospital.

Provision of Maternity Outfits:

These are provided free to mothers preparing for confinement in their own homes.

(C) Professional Nursing in the Home

The County Council are responsible for the home nursing and midwifery services in Sowerby Bridge. There were four full-time Home Nurses and three full-time Midwives employed in 1967. Three of the Home Nurses and two of the Midwives, however, did not work wholly in the Sowerby Bridge area, also having duties in other parts of the Divisional area.

Midwifery Service:

Number of home confinements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Number of hospital confinements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	196

The Sowerby Bridge midwives are trained in the administration of both trilene and gas and air analgesia, and are provided with the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination by a doctor.

(D) Health Visiting

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of children, and persons (including adults) suffering from illness, and of expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitor also gives advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

(E) Home Helps

The recruitment of suitable women to be Home Helps again proved to be difficult. During 1967, 124 cases were attended by Home Helps as compared with 104 cases the previous year, and the total number of hours worked was 13,460.

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, the County Council provides domestic help for households "where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age."

All the 124 cases for which Home Helps were provided in 1967 were chronic sick.

(F) Care and After Care

Special provisions are in operation for the care and after care of patients suffering from tuberculosis, mental illness or subnormality, venereal disease, and other illness.

Tuberculosis

A full-time tuberculosis health visitor is employed in the Division. She attends the chest clinics at the Halifax Royal Infirmary and at Todmorden, and has helped to forge a valuable link with the hospital services. She is also responsible for visiting patients at home and helps to trace and supervise their contacts. In 1967, 597 visits were paid to 135 households in the Division.

Mental Health Service in Division 19 in 1967

(a) Mental Illness

Number of patients in the Division referred to Mental Welfare												
Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	283
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,												
Section 5 (voluntary admission)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,												
Section 25, for observation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,												
Section 26, for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

(a) Mental Illness (continued)

Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,	
Section 29 (emergency admission)	27
Number admitted to hospital under the Mental Health Act, 1959,	
Section 60 (from Court)	1
Number of visits made to mentally ill patients	2,216
Number of patients dealt with under Section 28 of the National	
Health Service Act, 1946 (prevention, care and after care)	176

(b) Care of Subnormal Patients

Number of patients attending day training centres	28
Number awaiting places in training centres	4
Number of patients in hospitals	67
Number awaiting admission to hospital	-
Number admitted to hospital for short stay care in 1967	12
Number receiving care from the local health authority	78
Number of visits paid to subnormal cases	481

(G) School Health Service

Number of schools in district	17
Number of children in attendance at school at end of 1967	3,075
Number of children examined at school during 1967	1,706
this figure being made up as follows:-	
Routine examination	1,255
Re-examination	451
Number of children referred for treatment	76

(H) Immunisation and Vaccination

In accordance with the National Health Service Act, immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, and vaccination against smallpox, may be done either at the clinic or by the family doctor.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who had completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation, 1967

Age at 31.12.67 i.e. born in year	0-1 1967	1 1966	2 1965	3 1964	4 1963	5 1962	6 1961	7 1960	8 1959	9 1958	10-14 1953-57	Total
Completed Primary Injections 1967	89	106	6	10	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	216

Children born in the years:-	1963-66	1958-62	1953-57	Total
Number who received a re-inforcing injection during the year 1967	6	92	-	98

(ii) Immunisation in relation to child population

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who had completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation at any time to 31.12.67

Age at 31.12.67 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1967	1 1966	2 1965	3 1964	4 1963	5 to 9 1958-62	10 to 14 1953-57	Total under 15
Number immunised	89	199	177	208	184	1,069	1,249	3,175

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Number of children in Sowerby Bridge who completed a full course of Whooping Cough Immunisation, 1967

Age at 31.12.67 i.e. born in year	Under 1 year 1967	1 year 1966	2 years 1965	3 years 1964	4 years 1963	Over 4 years	Total
Number immunised	88	104	6	9	-	-	207

(ii) Immunisation in relation to child population

Number of children at 31st December 1967, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31.12.67 i.e. born in year	Under 1 1967	1 1966	2 1965	3 1964	4 1963	5 - 9 1958-62	10 - 14 1953-57	Total
Number immunised	88	196	173	205	181	939	678	2,460

During the year there was 1 notified case of Whooping Cough.

Vaccination against Smallpox, 1967

During 1967, vaccinations against Smallpox were notified as follows:-

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	Total
Number vaccinated	3	60	28	4	95
Number re-vaccinated	-	-	2	4	6

The West Riding County Council does not request records in respect of persons over 16 years of age.

SECTION IV

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Summary of Notifications received in year 1967

Disease	Total cases notified										
Scarlet Fever	1
Whooping Cough	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Measles	130
Diphtheria	-
Dysentery	-
Meningococcal Infection	-
Acute Pneumonia	-
Smallpox	-
Acute Encephalitis	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-

Disease											Total cases notified
Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Food Poisoning .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Ophthalmic Neonatorum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
											<hr/> 135 <hr/>

Tuberculosis

The following table gives at a glance the position regarding tuberculosis
in Sowerby Bridge in 1967

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Totals
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Number on Register on 1st January 1967	47	19	66	4	2	6	72
Number first notified during 1967	3	-	3	-	-	-	3
Number of cases restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases added to Register other than by notification	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Number removed from Register during 1967:-							
(a) Died	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
(b) Removed from district	2	1	3	-	-	-	3
(c) Recovered	11	5	16	2	-	2	18
Number remaining on Register, 31.12.67	37	14	51	2	2	4	55

REPORT

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the year ending 31st December 1967

To the Chairman and Members of the Sowerby Bridge Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report on (a) the sanitary conditions of the area, (b) the housing conditions including overcrowding, (c) the inspection and supervision of food, for the year ending 31st December 1967, and for the cleansing services for the financial year ending 31st March 1968.

The Report, as in the past, sets out the various sections of the work of the Department, together with the statistics and observations where necessary.

Once again, for the most part, it has been a year showing progress in most fields of environmental health, with perhaps one very notable exception, and that being in the very important field of housing, a section of the Department which cannot afford to be neglected.

On the brighter side one continues to see the extension of public water supplies, and where possible the improvement of the more remote private supply. Only a few of the larger groups of houses are still without a public supply, and these have already been included in a programme for further extension under the provisions of the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act.

The improvement over the past 10 years can be readily seen in the table under this heading, which shows that during this period the houses served by private water supplies have been reduced from more than 1,900 to just below 700, which shows considerable progress. It will be appreciated that not all the remaining private water supplies are either unsatisfactory or insufficient. Accordingly, a number of properties included in this latter figure have either a suitable supply or a supply capable of being made satisfactory. A considerable number of houses in the upper parts of the out-districts cannot be covered by the public supply, due to the lack of pressure.

With the continued improvement of both water supplies and sewer or septic tank drainage, many owners in the out-district are taking advantage of Standard Grants, and it has been possible to channel complete improvements through this course rather than to carry out only pail conversions.

The number of pails in the district has been steadily decreasing over the past years, and at the year end only 90 remained in use. This, of course, is far too many, but it is hoped to reduce this figure to an absolute minimum in the next year or so. The improvement of the sanitary conditions has been fairly constant in the past, and this can be more readily appreciated

when one realises that the figures for pails, privies, ashpits, etc., in 1944 approached the 1,000 mark.

Perhaps the most spectacular improvement has been in the extension of the Smoke Control Areas under the Clean Air Act, both in the domestic and the industrial fields. Already, 4 Smoke Control Areas are in operation, and 2 further areas have been confirmed and will become operative towards the end of 1968. One only needs to take a look at the district to see the vast improvement which has taken place in the cleaning up of the atmosphere.

The progress has not been rapid, but has been quite constant and at the present rate of progress the entire area should be smoke controlled between 1973 and 1975. Whilst in the beginning there was considerable opposition to smoke control, mainly from the elderly people, we now find that this is being generally accepted and in fact in many instances being welcomed. This is very encouraging, as the majority of the pollution in this district is from the domestic chimney.

I must, however, pay tribute to the industrialists, who have been most helpful and most co-operative, and it is pleasing to report that all factory plant now fully complies with the requirements of the Clean Air Act; and whereas at one time the black smoke of the factory chimney was an everyday occurrence, now it is a rarity.

Regarding housing, the picture is not so bright. The clearance of properties has fallen considerably behind schedule and this, coupled with the backlog of housing in 1966, will present the Authority, should this continue, with some rather serious problems. My reports have constantly stressed the fact that this Authority has far more than its fair share of substandard housing, thus placing a very heavy re-housing responsibility on the Authority, with its associated financial obligations.

The Authority have already tackled the clearance problem in a rather vigorous manner, and the clearance of unfit properties has gone ahead with considerable speed. It is understandable, therefore, that the pace is being slowed down to perhaps manageable proportions, but to reduce a full year's programme to 4 areas which includes 22 houses, of which only 4 are occupied is, in my opinion, not facing up to this important and urgent problem.

The average amount of clearance over the past 9 years has been 114 houses per year, and this included 3 of the early years when the average was well below 50. The number of houses still remaining in the 1963-70 housing programme, which originally contained approximately 766 houses, is now 320. It is therefore necessary, if the programme is to be completed, to represent approximately 100 houses annually, and this approximate number should continue until 1980.

This would not necessarily mean the provision of 100 new dwellings, but accommodation for approximately 50 families, either in new accommodation or accommodation taken from the existing pool.

There is no doubt that if the housing problem is to be solved, then clearance and improvement must go along together, and not one at the expense of the other. A preliminary survey has indicated that approximately 1,000 houses should be included between 1970 and 1980 in clearance and environmental improvement, and approximately a further 1,400 are capable of improvement.

The houses included in clearance are, for the most part, Type 1 back-to-back houses, the type that not only this Authority but almost all Authorities in the West Riding are faced with,

and which fall into the unfitness classification of the Housing Act. There is no doubt, and this is unfortunate, that a few fit houses will be included, but there is no doubt that such properties will receive market value if they cannot, due to construction, be separated from the area.

The work of housing, especially that of clearance, is a most unenviable task. Whilst the Inspectors know that the houses fall short of modern standards, and no-one in this day and age should be called upon to use a remote external W.C. or have to carry a nightsoil bucket considerable distances, or alternatively lack the use of adequate washing and cooking accommodation, yet it is someone's home; and whilst some younger people welcome the change, the older ones deeply resent disturbance.

The Inspectors are experts in their own right regarding housing, and every effort is made to be scrupulously fair in the representation of property. It is therefore unfortunate, when inconsistencies arise, and unfortunately during the past year properties which would normally have been placed in clearance classification by the Department have been exempted by the Council, and given an extended life. This not only makes this unpopular work of the Inspector more difficult, but creates doubts and uncertainties amongst the public, which could and should be avoided.

All houses should, without doubt, be dealt with on their merits and only houses capable of improvement should be given Improvement Grants, and in Sowerby Bridge there are sufficient houses capable of improvement. Other houses already having served their useful life should be dealt with as the Housing Act provides. The patching up of this class of house only creates problems for both owner and occupier, and could become not only a burden on the Local Authority, but attract the undesirable elements who will in a very short space of time reduce such houses to slums.

The housing problem in Sowerby Bridge is not as serious as it was, but if improvement and clearance can be kept in their correct perspective and continue at a steady pace, then the Authority can look forward to a considerable improvement in the housing standards.

In the Public Cleansing Department, with the issue of the Working Party Report on Refuse Collection and Storage, efforts have been made to implement certain of these recommendations. Whilst the majority of the area is still served by the metal dustbin, the paper bag system of refuse collection has already been further extended to cover a considerable part of the Kershaw House estate. An experiment has also been undertaken with 200 plastic bins placed in selected areas, but unfortunately it is too early yet to comment upon the success or otherwise of the plastic bins.

The incentive bonus scheme, which has been in operation for over twelve months, has been quite successful and has had the desired effect of keeping the rounds up to schedule and of increasing the wage of the employees. In an effort to complete the rounds in the minimum time, unfortunately the collection of waste paper has had a rather serious setback, but it is hoped that this position will resolve itself in due course, especially as one of the conditions of the bonus scheme is that the collection of waste paper shall continue as in the past.

Regarding the disposal of refuse, this is carried out on the controlled principle. The refuse is more difficult to control, being bulkier and lighter, due in many instances to the increased packaging of all types of food. In addition, all trade refuse, slaughterhouse refuse and industrial refuse is tipped and controlled, and when one realises the composition of much of the industrial refuse, e.g. carpet ends, latex, P.V.C. containers, etc., one appreciates the

difficulties with which the Department is faced, especially when the covering material which is brought to the tip is almost non-existent and we have to rely on the covering of refuse with material from a disused part of the tip.

The life of the present tip will, in all probability, not exceed 5 years, but in my opinion there is no doubt that this Authority will need to find some alternative method of refuse disposal. This problem will no doubt face adjoining Local Authorities, and I feel that a useful purpose could be served in joint negotiations with Authorities having a similar problem.

In conclusion, may I thank the Chairman, Councillor C.F. Beverley, and the Members of the Public Health Committee, for their support and assistance; also the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. N.E. Gordon, for his help in the many complex problems which have arisen from time to time.

My thanks are due to the Staff; Mr. P. Nellis and Mr. P. Hopkinson, Additional Public Health Inspectors; Mr. H. Hiley, who has dealt with the problems under the Clean Air Act; and also the Clerical Staff, Miss B. Garside and Miss D. Craven, who have been responsible for the setting out of the reports, etc. May I also record my thanks to the Foreman, Mr. F. Croad, and Employees of the Cleansing Department, who have carried out the objectionable work of collection and disposal of refuse in a satisfactory manner.

I should like to record my appreciation and thanks to all the Officials of the Council, who have so kindly co-operated in supplying general information for this report.

I remain, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

W.E. FOSTER, A.M.I.P.H.E., M.P.H.I.A.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

Public Supply

Public water is supplied to the majority of the district by the Calderdale Water Board, the remainder including parts of Mill Bank, Triangle and Sowerby, being supplied by the Wakefield and District Water Board, by arrangement with the Calderdale Water Board.

The public water supplies have given rise to no anxiety with regard to bacteriological purity, although the expected complaints have been lodged following any scraping or other repairs to the mains.

The approximate number of houses connected to the public supplies at the end of the year was as follows:-

Calderdale Water Board - Halifax Reservoirs	5,978
Wakefield and District - Ripponden Reservoirs	190

This total of 6,168 represents approximately 90.8% of the total number of houses in the area.

The following new mains have been laid to serve a total of 285 new houses and flats throughout the district:-

Kershaw House site, Luddendenfoot	329 yds.	4" main
Woodlands, Triangle	96 yds.	3" main
Chapel Street, Tuel Lane (Council flats)	143 yds.	4" main
Butterworth Lane, Triangle	94 yds.	6" main
	174 yds.	4" main

The following new main has been laid, under the Rural Area Schmes, to serve 3 existing properties:-

Mill Field End, Midgley	50 yds.	4" main
---------------------------------	---------	---------

The Calderdale Water Board are to extend the public supply to cover the following properties as soon as practicable:-

Blackwood Hall, Luddendenfoot	90 houses
Towngate, Midgley	50 houses
Ivy Houses and Saw Hill, Mill Bank	35 houses
Higham and Dob Lane, Steep Lane and Shield Hall, Sowerby	24 houses
Hollins, Broad Lane, Sowerby	6 houses

Almost without exception, the existing private supplies to the above houses are unsatisfactory and there is no doubt that, from a public health standpoint, the provision of a public water supply will effect a vast improvement.

Private Supplies

As already outlined, there has been one extension of the town's main carried out to serve existing properties, and in addition 18 houses previously on private supplies were connected to nearby mains.

The following table expresses the decline, over 10 years, in the number of houses dependent upon a private water supply:-

Year	No. of Houses on a Private Supply	Percentage of total
1957	1,902	27 %
1958	1,724	25 %
1959	1,549	23 %
1960	1,387	21 %
1961	1,246	19.5 %
1962	1,230	19 %
1963	1,164	17 %
1964	1,023	14.9 %
1965	869	12.8 %
1966	758	11.2 %
1967	691	9.2 %

A regular check is kept of the private supplies, samples being submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Bradford, the results of which further illustrate the recent decline in the bacteriological purity of these supplies.

However, when the schemes at present in the planning stage are completed, a large proportion of the unfit supplies will be removed, and efforts can then be concentrated on the improvement of the remainder, most of which serve single or small groups of properties.

During the year, 125 samples of water have been obtained of which 78, or over two-thirds, were unsatisfactory. The majority of these samples were obtained from properties where it is proposed to extend the public main. Details of the samples are set out in the table below:-

District	Bacteriological Examination		
	Sat.	U/Sat.	Total
Luddenden Foot	8	25	33
Midgley and Luddenden	11	16	27
Triangle and Mill Bank	8	17	25
Sowerby	11	19	30
Norland	2	1	3
Calderdale Water Board Public Supply	7	-	7
Totals ..	47	78	125

Drainage and Sewerage

The majority of the district is served by sewers, and approximately 6,494 houses are connected. Of the remaining houses that rely on cesspools, septic tanks and filters, etc., 213 appear to have satisfactory means of disposal, whilst 157 rely on unsatisfactory drainage.

The sewer extension to Cottonstones was at the point of commencement at the year end, and awaiting approval were the schemes to extend the sewer to Hollins, Broad Lane and Mill Field End, Midgley.

When the above proposals are completed, the majority of the unsewered property remaining will consist of remote farm houses and cottages where it is unlikely that the public sewer will be extended, and these properties will continue to rely on private means of disposal, ideally in the shape of an efficient septic tank and filter installation.

Routine maintenance has continued during the year with repair, cleansing and flushing as necessary.

A considerable amount of the Inspectors' time is taken up in investigating drainage problems, and whilst the steep contours prevalent throughout the district assist in achieving the required "fall" in drainage works, it tends to aggravate the nuisance caused by a blockage and in such instances sewage often finds its way to adjoining properties.

During the year 183 visits have been made, together with 268 re-visits. These have, for the most part, been in relation to the testing and extension of existing drainage systems. In addition to this work, 72 choked drains were attended to under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, no charge being made for this work.

Sewage Disposal

The sewage disposal works at Milner Royd are nearing the end of their useful life, and the whole problem of sewage disposal is being considered in conjunction with neighbouring authorities, with a view to re-routing the sewage from existing, inefficient units to an enlarged works at High Royd, Luddendenfoot, which works have continued to give satisfaction in every way during the year.

Sanitary Accommodation

Efforts to reduce the number of pails in the district have continued throughout the year, and have again resulted in a further decrease in the number of these objectionable receptacles, 40 having been removed from the list since last year.

Almost without exception, the remaining houses without a water carriage system are remote from the sewer and these, involving the construction of a septic tank and filter in addition to the installation costs of a W.C. and bathroom, will be expensive to convert. However, if the proposal, at present being mooted, to raise the Standard and Discretionary Grant limits is implemented, then more of these costly conversions will be carried out.

It is likely, however, that a diminishing hard core of pail closets will be with us for some years to come, but I feel very pleased that what was a serious problem 10 years ago, when over 500 privies and pails were in use, has now reduced to minor proportions.

The existing pail collection vehicle is specially adapted for this kind of work, but will be taken off the road at the end of this year. In view of the small number of pails still in use, I do not feel that a further specialised vehicle is necessary, and it is probable that a new rear loading vehicle will be used for the out-districts.

The domestic sanitary accommodation within the district is set out as follows:-

Number of Pedestal W.C.s	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,566
Number of Pail Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Number of Trough or Waste Water Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Number of Chemical Closets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
												<u>5,691</u>

The distribution of pails in the out-districts is indicated in the following table:-

District	Pails
Luddenden Foot	34
Midgley and Luddenden	16
Triangle	14
Sowerby	20
Norland	6
	<u>90</u>

From these figures it will be seen that there is still an amount of joint sanitary accommodation within the district.

Infectious Disease and Disinfection

Enquiries and visits in connection with the spread of infectious disease continued during the year. It is a tribute to the medical and public health professions that the number of cases of these diseases has dropped so dramatically over the years. Principally, notification is of cases of dysentery, usually amongst school children, and these are quickly cleared up. Details of the visits during the year are set out below:-

Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Visits re Disinfection	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Factories Act, 1961

Over half of the 112 factories in the district have been inspected during the year.

Most of the factories have been with us for a considerable time, being designed and built in an age when the welfare of the workers was not a prime consideration. When the necessary facilities were made legal requirements, they had to be incorporated within existing structures, and improvisation has often been observed.

Contraventions, when brought to the attention of the occupiers, have been speedily remedied.

Details of the factories now on the register, together with the defects found, are set out in the following tables:-

Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health

Factories	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices
In which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authority	15	5	-
Where Section 7 is enforced	97	63	19
Totals ..	112	68	19

Number with inadequate sanitary conveniences	-
Number in need of cleaning	12
Number requiring general modernisation	9
Other contraventions relative to ventilation, lighting, etc.	18
Number satisfactory	39
Number dealt with verbally, and improved	10
Informal action	19

There were no complaints referred to the Department by H.M. Factories Inspector.

The following table sets out the factories on the register operating in the district at the end of the year:-

Bakehouses	3
Boot and Shoe Repairers	5
Brass Foundry	1
Building Site	1
Brass Finishing	1
Carpet Manufacturers	7
Cloth Carbonising	3
Coffee Grinding	1
Combworks	1

Diecasting	1
Dressmakers	2
Dry Cleaning	2
Dyers	2
Dyeworks	2
Electrical Generating and Transforming	2
Engineering (light)	4
French Polishing	1
Gas Holder	1
Hospital Equipment	1
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	9
Knitting (machine and garments)	2
Leather Goods	1
Light Steel Assembly	1
Machine Tools	1
Machinery Repairs	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	4
Mortar Grinding	1
Paper Baling and Sorting	1
Pattern Making	1
Plastic Mouldings and Compounds	2
Plumbing	7
Portable Buildings	1
Pre-cast Concrete	1
Printers	1
Provender	2
Radio and Television Repairs	2
Sausage Making	2
Sheet Metal Working	3
Slaughterhouse	1
Steel Tubular Furniture	2
Sugar Confectioners	3
Textiles - Cotton	3
Textiles - Woollen and Worsted	20
Textile Machinery	3
Upholstery	2
Warehouses	2
Wholesale Clothing	3
Wire Manufacturers	1
Wool Sorting (including waste, etc.)	4

Outworkers

There are 4 outworkers on the register, all of whom are engaged in textile manufacture or repair. Lists are submitted to the Council by other Authorities twice per year, under Section 110 of the Factories Act, and similar information is forwarded to neighbouring Authorities. The number of outworkers includes those engaged by factories outside the Local Authority.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

As far as can be ascertained, all the premises within the district falling under this legislation have now been registered and inspected and, for the most part, now comply with the requirements of the Act.

At the outset much work was necessary to many establishments in order to reach the prescribed standards. The major work has now been completed and the majority of contraventions that now exist consist of items such as a first aid kit which has become so depleted as to fall below the required standard, thermometers, or failure to display notices under the Act.

During the period when the premises were being inspected and contraventions noted, the reaction of the employees was surprisingly hostile. Even though the Act was brought out to improve the working conditions of these people, and indeed was a result of pressure from their organisations, they lined up with their employers who, naturally enough, resented any addition to their overheads. Probably another factor in this attitude stems from irritation at a further example of bureaucracy restricting the latitude allowed to a private individual to conduct his own business as he sees fit, though in this case the employees are only gaining similar rights to those granted to factory workers many years ago.

Unfortunately, as a result of this attitude the Public Health Inspector, being the authorised officer under the Act, has to bear the brunt of all the criticism and hostility.

I set out below, in the appropriate tables, the position relating to registrations, contraventions, inspections and number of employees:-

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	4	27	5
Retail Shops	14	86	45
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	5	2
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	3	8	3
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-
Totals ..	21	126	55

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act 70

Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 2	16	Floors, passage and stairs 2
5	Overcrowding Nil	17	Fencing exposed parts
6	Temperature 4		machinery 1
7	Ventilation 3	18	Protection of young
8	Lighting 3		persons from dangerous
9	Sanitary Conveniences 1		machinery Nil
10	Washing Facilities 2	19	Training of young persons
11	Supply of Drinking Water .. Nil		working at dangerous
12	Clothing Accommodation .. 1		machinery Nil
13	Sitting Facilities Nil	23	Prohibition of heavy work Nil
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) .. Nil	24	First Aid General Provisions 3
15	Eating Facilities Nil		Other Matters 6
			Total 28

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons employed
Offices	127
Retail Shops	251
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	28
Restaurants and Canteens	68
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total ..	474
Total Males	191
Total Females	283

Exemptions: There have been no applications received for any exemptions during the year.

Prosecutions: There have been no prosecutions instituted during the year. The whole of the work has been carried out informally, although the Council did authorise legal action in one instance, the threat of which was sufficient to secure the necessary compliance.

Accidents: There has been 1 non-fatal accident reported during the year. This was in relation to an employee falling in an office. The accident was fully investigated, but no formal action was taken.

Public Swimming Bath

The equipment at the Public Swimming Bath, Princes Hall, which was completely renewed a few years ago, continues to give satisfaction. The swimming bath is used quite extensively by children and schools, not only in this district but also by those of surrounding areas. The capacity of the bath is approximately 64,000 gallons, and the turnover of bath water, with the existing equipment, takes place every 4 hours.

Nuisances (Part 3, Public Health Act, 1936, except Smoke Nuisances)

The number of inspections for nuisances only, excluding housing inspections, was 67, and in addition 42 re-visits were made.

At the end of 1966 there were 10 informal notices outstanding, all the statutory notices having been complied with. During 1967, 47 informal notices were served and of these, together with the 10 outstanding at the end of 1966, 51 were abated, leaving 6 informal notices outstanding at the end of 1967.

During the year 1 statutory notice was served and remains unabated, legal proceedings continuing in this case.

Almost all of this work is carried out informally, and usually an interview with the persons concerned is sufficient to secure an abatement of the nuisance. Therefore, the above figures do not accurately reflect the amount of work done in this respect.

Offensive Trades

There were no additions to the register of offensive trades during the year, and no applications were received. The only offensive trades now on the register are Fish Friers, which total 24, and during the year 17 inspections were made.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

															Visits
Camping Sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Conversions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227
Disinfestation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Drainage, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	268
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68

	Visits
Fried Fish Shops	17
Hairdressers	12
Houses let in Lodgings	2
Infestation (except rodents)	12
Interviews	862
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	234
Petrol Pump Inspections	3
Public Cleansing - Administration	34
Public Cleansing - Refuse Collection	1,671
Public Cleansing - Refuse Disposal	29
Public Cleansing - Salvage	161
Public Conveniences	45
Sanitary Accommodation - Defects	38
Schools	30
Shops	170
Stables, Piggeries and Poultry	5
Sunday Trading	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	8
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	2
Water Courses - Survey	44
Water Supplies	177
West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 - Drains cleansed	72

Clean Air

Steady progress has been maintained during 1967 regarding smoke control conversions affecting, in the main, domestic and commercial premises, as industrial premises have already been converted and are operating their equipment to a high standard of efficiency, although it has been necessary to issue a few warnings during the year. Faulty equipment has been the reason offered by offenders in this respect, and after having attention drawn to the emissions of dark smoke over and above the permitted period, all the offenders have taken immediate steps to overcome the causes of these offences.

During the year 2 Smoke Control Orders became operative, No. 3 (Hollins Lane, Tuel Lane, Burnley Road) and No. 4 (Tuel Lane, Burnley Road, Albert Road, Beech Road), and it is becoming more and more obvious that the trend for domestic heating is moving away from the use of solid fuels, and towards the use of gas appliances.

Ample supplies of almost all solid fuels except gas coke have been available, and it is unfortunate that gas coke supplies will become progressively worse due to the run-down of the production of this type of fuel in the area. Fortunately, these are being replaced by popular alternatives, being Coalite, Burnbrite, Sunbrite, Phurnacite, etc., and these have remained fairly constant throughout the year.

A certain amount of difficulty has been experienced in both Areas 3 and 4 in completing the installations by the operative dates (1st July 1967 and 1st September 1967), and in spite of the

fact that many reminders have been sent, no area has been completed on time, but fortunately the extension in no case has exceeded six months, which we feel is reasonably satisfactory. Legal notice to comply with the provisions of the Clean Air Act has been issued in 4 instances, but it has not been necessary to take legal action in any case.

It is pleasing to report that the occupiers in the Smoke Control Areas still having use of solid fuel appliances are complying with the necessary requirements, and regular inspection has shown that there is no serious cause for complaint.

Generally speaking, smoke control is now accepted by the majority of Sowerby Bridge residents, and only in isolated cases have any deep rooted objections been shown. In particular, these are persons who have been brought up in mining communities, and who have almost always been used to seeing a bituminous coal fire burning day and night.

Appreciation must be shown to the contractors (both local and out of town) for their co-operation with the Department, and the high standard of workmanship which has generally been shown in almost all installations. It has only been necessary on 4 occasions to call back the contractor concerned to effect major adjustments to appliances and these, generally speaking, have been completed with the minimum delay.

Complaints were received in one part of the district regarding the low gas pressure, especially at week-ends. This complaint was dealt with most promptly by the Gas Board who, within 2 weeks of notification, commenced work and relaid a new main along the entire length of road in question. It is pleasing to report the help and co-operation given from these sources.

The smoke recording stations are situated in Wharf Street and Beech Road, and the graphs from the daily recordings from these stations show a continued decrease in smoke pollution.

Details of inspections, etc., regarding smoke control, are set out in the following table:-

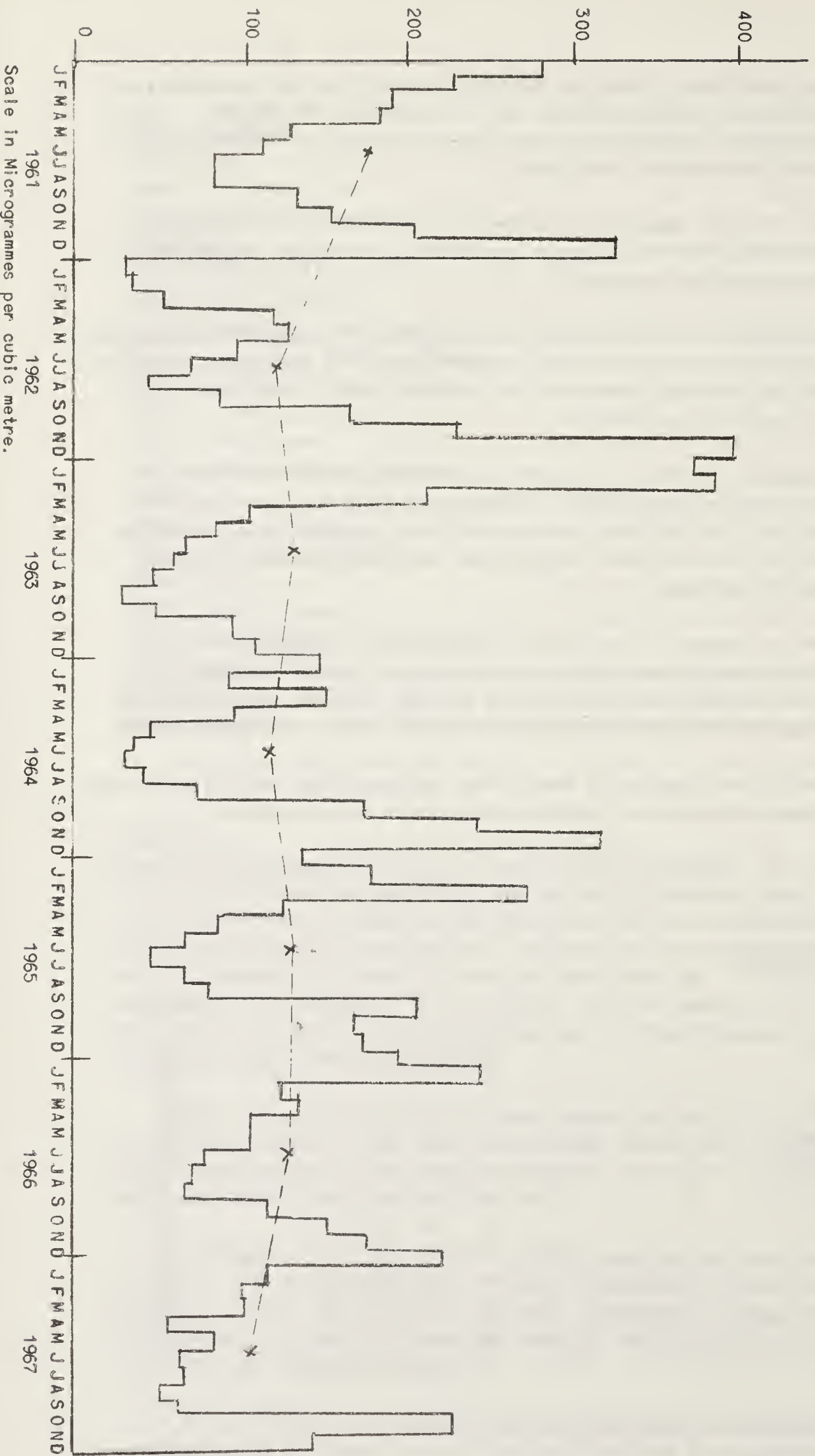
Clean Air Act, 1956 - Smoke Control

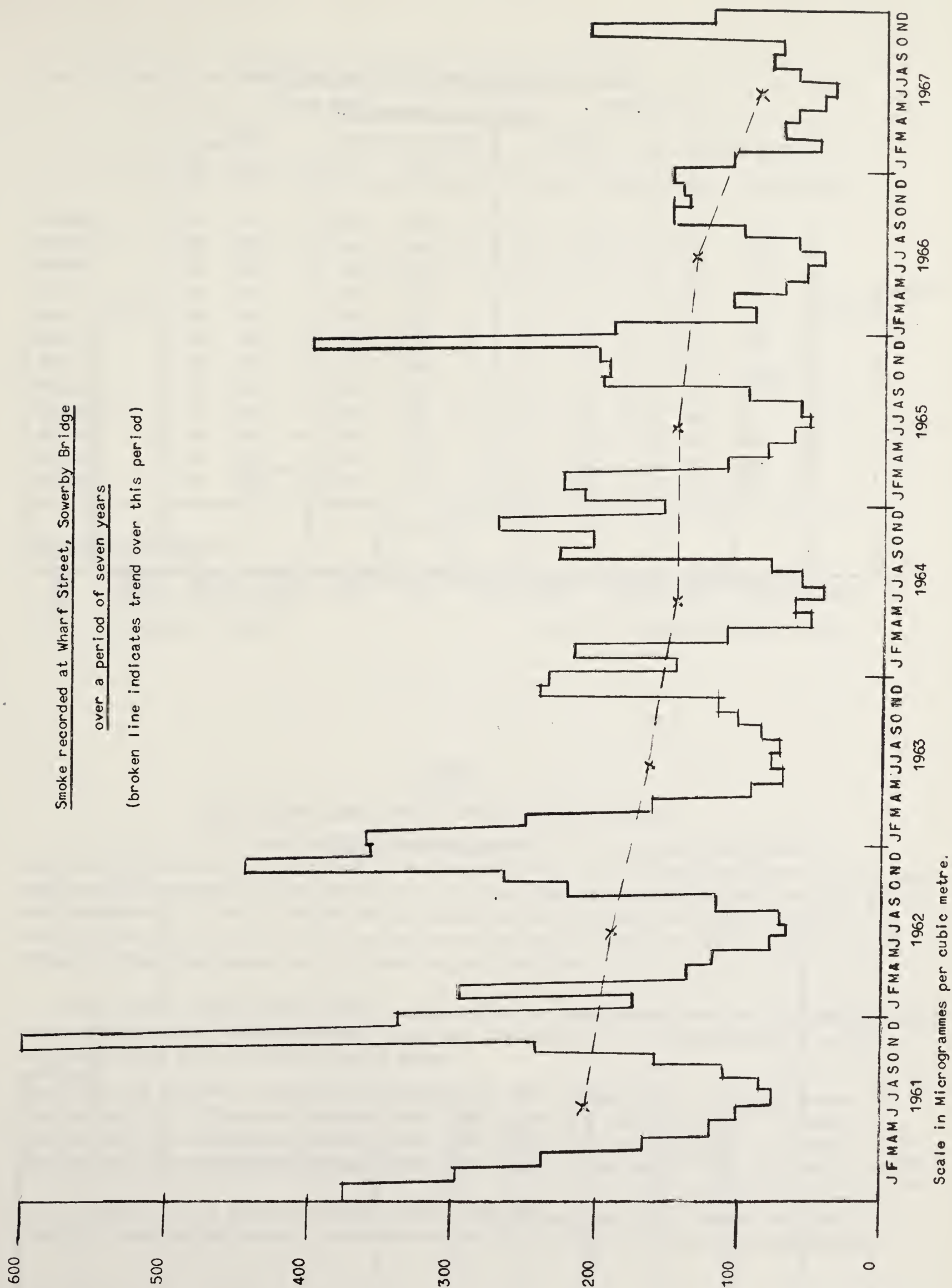
														Visits
Survey of Domestic Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	874
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232
Inspection of Installations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	371
Final Inspection for Approval	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	712
Survey of Commercial Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Survey of Industrial Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
General Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Smoke Recording Stations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	648
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370

Sulphur Dioxide recorded at Wharf Street, Sowerby Bridge

over a period of seven years

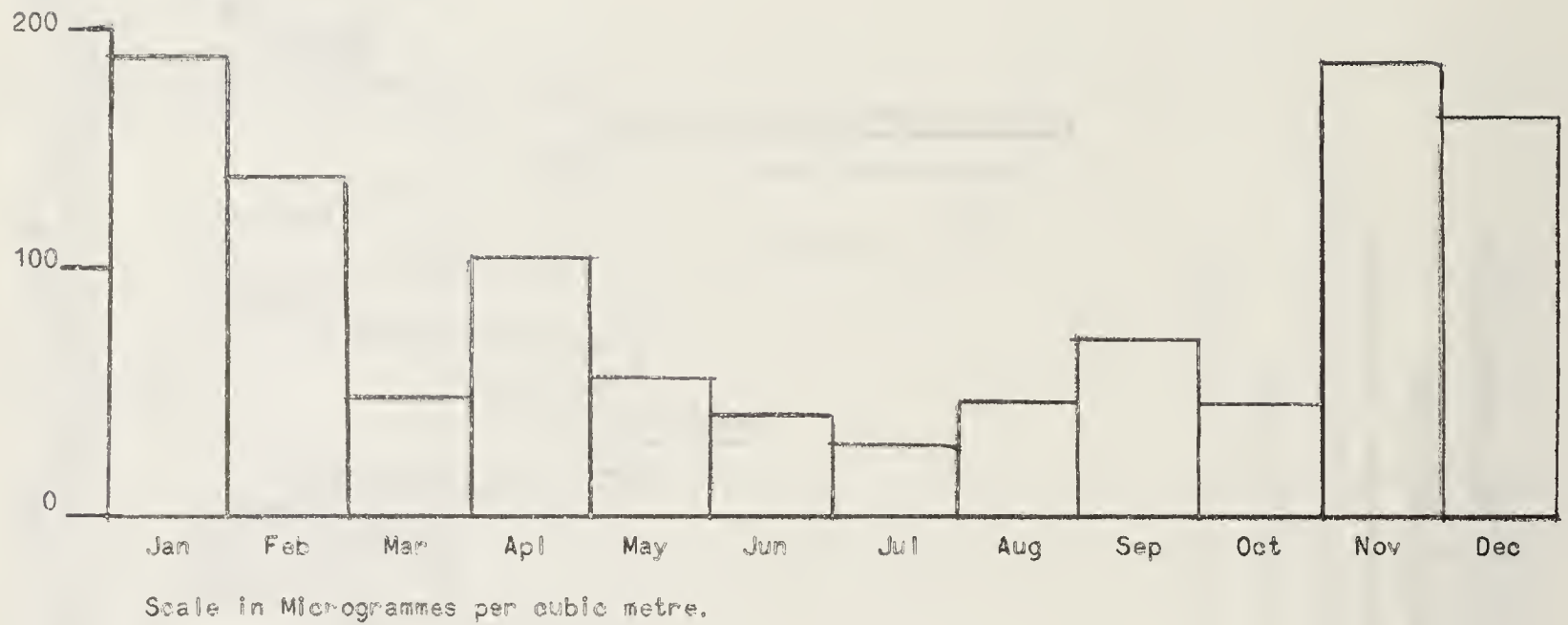
(broken line indicates trend over this period)





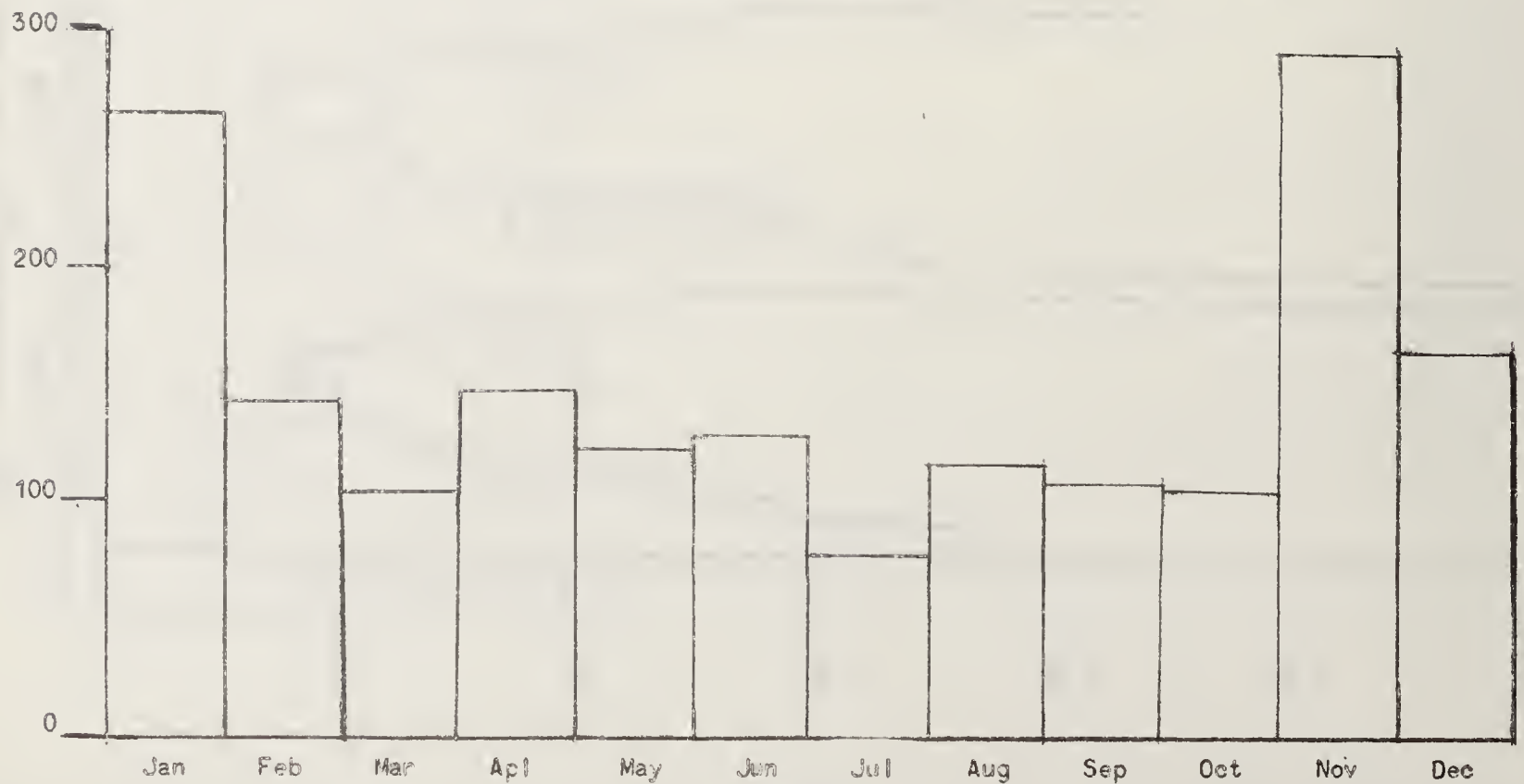
Smoke recorded at Beech Road, Sowerby Bridge

January to December 1967



Sulphur Dioxide recorded at Beech Road, Sowerby Bridge

January to December 1967



	Beech Road						Wharf Street					
	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide			Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	MA	HDF	LDF	MA	HDF	LDF	MA	HDF	LDF	MA	HDF	LDF
January	184	481	26	266	524	155	156	422	54	223	503	98
February	137	516	19	141	245	38	110	358	36	115	204	23
March	43	126	7	105	222	45	48	133	13	100	191	39
April	104	336	16	148	366	76	73	126	20	102	191	43
May	56	106	17	123	250	75	62	99	14	58	107	30
June	39	92	16	127	222	70	46	101	20	87	239	29
July	30	52	12	79	146	-	39	70	16	65	134	-
August	48	125	19	117	298	28	62	119	38	69	289	29
September	72	139	13	109	149	56	83	126	24	52	77	11
October	48	118	12	108	160	51	73	137	34	64	133	24
November	187	496	12	291	1182	70	213	625	42	231	1055	64
December	107	662	7	164	618	27	122	683	11	147	524	48

Explanation of Table:-

- MA - Monthly average, which is the mean of the daily figures for the month under review.
HDF - Highest daily figure.
LDF - Lowest daily figure.

HOUSING

The survey of the housing conditions has continued, in order to assess the problem of clearance and improvement within the district. Without doubt, the most pressing problem is the consideration of the houses in the districts of Mill Bank, Norland and Triangle, which were due for representation in 1965. Certain of these properties were exempted from a Smoke Control Order in 1964, due to the short life expected, but unfortunately these still exist, to the concern of those householders now fully complying with the Clean Air Act.

The progress in housing fell behind schedule in 1966, although during that year a reasonable number of houses (112) were represented. This year the programme has fallen even further behind, the details being set out in the following table:-

Luddenden Foot Ward (No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1967	(Chapel Gate)	..	2	houses
Norland Ward (No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1967	(Lower Mill Bank Road)	..	6	houses
Norland Ward (No. 3) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1967	(Oak Hill, Triangle)	..	4	houses
Norland Ward (No. 4) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1967	(Stile, Triangle)	.. ..	10	houses

In addition to the areas represented, 2 areas from 1966 were confirmed, together with No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order above. There were no Inquiries held during the year, as no objections

were made to the properties represented. 2 houses were closed under the provisions of the Housing Act, as individual unfit properties.

Inspections for overcrowding continued, and 4 families were re-housed. 4 further cases of overcrowding were reported, 2 of which were deliberate, and these were dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Act. At the end of the year 3 houses still remained overcrowded, mainly due to age increases.

Building by the Local Authority continued at quite a considerable rate, 186 new dwellings being provided, and in addition to these 29 houses were built by private builders, making a total of 215.

Advances for house purchase continue to be made under the provisions of the Housing Acts, 1949-58, and during the year 56 advances were made for this purpose, together with 13 improvement loans. These housing loans serve a very useful purpose, especially to persons buying the smaller type of dwelling, say below £1,000, in which the Building Societies appear to take very little interest.

The general statistics for 1967 are set out in the following table:-

1.	Approximate number of dwellinghouses in the district	6,859
2.	Number of houses included in above	
	(a) Back-to-back	1,300
	(b) Single back	108
3.	Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere	
	(1) Number of houses included in Representations made during the year	
	(a) in Clearance Areas	22
	(b) Individual Unfit Houses	2
	(2) Clearance Areas	
	(a) Houses demolished	156
	(b) Number of Persons displaced	158
	(c) Number of Families displaced	79
	(3) Unfit Houses not in Clearance Areas	
	(a) Houses demolished	-
	(b) Number of Persons displaced	-
	(c) Number of Families displaced	-
	(4) Unfit Houses closed under Section 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957, and Section 26, Housing Act, 1961	
	(a) Number	2
	(b) Number of Persons displaced	4
	(c) Number of Families displaced	2

(5) Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied

After informal action by Local Authority

By Owner	95
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After formal notice under Public Health Acts

By Owner	-
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By Local Authority	-
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After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957

By Owner	-
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By Local Authority	-
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4. Number of families re-housed during the year into Council Houses

(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	74
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(b) Overcrowding	4
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5. Rent Act, 1957

(a) Number of Certificates of Disrepair granted	-
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(b) Number of Undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the Local Authority	-
---	---

(c) Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	-
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6. New Dwellings

Number of dwellings completed during the year

By the Local Authority	186
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By Private Enterprise	29
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7. Grants for conversion or improvement of housing accommodation

(a) Conversions

(1) Applications received (number of dwellings)	1
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(2) Applications approved (number of dwellings)	-
---	---

(3) Number of dwellings completed	1
---	---

(b) Improvements

(1) Applications received (number of dwellings)	95
---	----

(2) Applications approved (number of dwellings)	89
---	----

(3) Number of dwellings completed	69
---	----

In Section (b) above, (1) can be divided into 12 Discretionary Grants and 83 Standard Grants, of which all the Discretionary and 77 of the Standard Grants were approved. The number of dwellings completed during the year included certain houses where applications had been made during 1966.

8. Details of advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses

The Council operate the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, and during the year 56 advances were made. In addition, 13 improvement loans were made.

Table of Houses erected in the Urban District over the past 18 years:

Year	Houses Erected		Total	Houses Condemned
	By Local Authority	By Private Enterprise		
1950	22	-	22	-
1951	16	2	18	-
1952	12	-	12	-
1953	40	-	40	-
1954	58	-	58	-
1955	52	-	52	-
1956	28	-	28	-
1957	17	-	17	-
1958	-	-	-	47
1959	31	2	33	41
1960	3	12	15	53
1961	24	18	42	166
1962	12	13	25	55
1963	97	-	97	122
1964	86	4	90	257
1965	203	24	227	173
1966	135	4	139	112
1967	186	29	215	22
	1,022	108	1,130	1,048

General Housing Inspection

	Visits
Public Health Acts, 1936-61 (housing)	50
Re-visits	35
Housing Act, 1957	540
Re-visits	390
Miscellaneous Housing	1,198
Re-visits	379
Housing Survey for Clearance, etc.	301
Inspection of Individual Unfit Houses	15
Number of Houses demolished	156
Clearance Area sites	29
Rent Act, 1957	1
Improvement Grants visits	102
Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts	62
Overcrowding	15

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

All animals slaughtered for human consumption at the private slaughterhouse have been inspected. Most of the slaughtering was carried out, out of office hours, and as the meat is inspected during or shortly after slaughter, much inconvenience has been caused.

The following table gives all the details of inspections, and it can be seen from the small percentage of diseased animals that the quality of the meat generally was of a high standard.

The incidence of tuberculosis cases continues to decline, and during 1967 only 9 were found, all of which were in pigs and confined to the head.

There was one case of viable *Cysticercus Bovis*, and the affected carcass was released for human consumption after the appropriate period of refrigeration.

Details of the carcasses inspected and condemned are set out in the following table:

	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	340	42	6	1,958	1,116
Number inspected	340	42	6	1,958	1,116
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	62	21	-	93	41
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	18	50	-	15	3.5
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.8
Cysticercosis:					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-

Slaughter of Poultry

The one recognised poultry slaughtering establishment was closed during the year, owing to the death of the proprietor.

There is no doubt that the slaughtering of poultry occurs on many of the remote farms in the district, particularly at Christmas time, but as far as is known the slaughtering is not on a large scale. Nevertheless, this is an offence and should cease, unless the owners are prepared to comply with the Regulations and bring the premises up to a reasonable standard.

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1966

The above Regulations became operative on the 30th September 1966, and one of the most important provisions was the control of slaughtering hours.

There is only one slaughterhouse in this area, and this operates almost wholly outside normal office hours. A considerable number of meetings between interested parties have been held, but the Council failed to secure any alteration in the existing after-hours slaughtering. Accordingly, the Council stated their case to the Ministry, and asked for an order restricting slaughtering to the following hours:- Monday 7.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Tuesday to Friday inclusive 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. The Council considered that week-end slaughtering was totally unnecessary, except in an emergency and on very special occasions. The occupier has appealed to the Ministry against this Order, and the decision is awaited.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Licences have been issued to 8 slaughtermen, under the above Act.

Unsound Food - Surrendered or Condemned

Once again, a considerable amount of food, both from the slaughterhouse and food shops, has been examined and condemned during the year.

The majority is surrendered voluntarily by the persons handling the food, as it is obviously in their best interests to withhold suspect articles from sale to their customers. Refrigeration failures, both in shops and schools, have resulted in considerable quantities of first-class foodstuffs being rendered unsafe, and this is a particularly unfortunate occurrence.

As a result of the inspections, the following tinned and packaged foods were surrendered or condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Ozs.
Meat		14	3	9	1
Vegetables	1	5	-	9	14
Fruit		10	2	15	7
Fish		1	1	-	11
Soup		3	1	20	10
Rice		3	1	26	10
Sago				14	-
Milk		1	1	10	12
Cream			1	8	10
Fruit Juice			1	27	4
Syrup				5	-
Semolina				16	-
Spaghetti				4	8
Macaroni				4	-
	3	1	1	4	7

During the year 1 prosecution was taken against a food trader. This was taken under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act (food not of the nature, substance or quality demanded, in that it contained a dead wasp). This was found proved, and a fine of £15, with 5 guineas costs, was imposed.

Recent legal proceedings under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, have undoubtedly helped to secure better co-operation from the food traders, and all work in this section has been carried out informally during the year.

Market

The market, which opens on Tuesdays and Fridays, houses approximately 100 stalls.

The majority of these stalls are open, and the programme of renewal has now been completed. All the food stalls have been placed into 2 categories, one for those serving pre-packed foods including greengroceries, etc., and these are housed in covered stalls with washing facilities in very close proximity; whilst the stallholders selling open food are housed in specially constructed stalls, having glass counter protection, hot and cold water supply, stainless steel sinks, etc.

The stalls, without exception, comply with the Market Stalls & Delivery Vehicles Regulations of 1966, which became operative at the beginning of 1967. The market has always been kept up to date, and the Council has endeavoured to provide facilities on all food stalls similar to those required in the food shops throughout the district.

The market is visited and inspected weekly, and during the year 132 visits were made. The standard of cleanliness is very satisfactory.

Milk Sampling

During the year, 94 bulk samples of farm bottled milk were obtained, together with 58 individual cow samples. Of the 94 bulk samples, 11 failed to pass the Methylene Blue test for cleanliness, and 7 were found to contain Brucellosis upon culture. 1 of these samples originated in a neighbouring Authority, and was passed to them for attention.

As a result of the 6 positive samples, investigations were instituted, 58 individual cow samples revealing 7 infected cows. In one case, however, the retailer refused to divulge the source of his milk supply, and though Court proceedings were taken on 2 occasions, and the retailer was fined a total of £24, he still refused to reveal his source of supply. This case illustrates a weakness in the milk legislation, where a person can sell diseased milk, and by not giving the name of his supplier can only be prosecuted for obstruction, with a maximum fine. If this course is adopted, the affected cows cannot be traced and eliminated. However, with the above exception, all the farmers and milk dealers have been most co-operative.

In addition to the bacteriological examination of raw milk, 4 samples of pasteurised milk have been taken, all of which were satisfactory on examination.

Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers of ice cream within the Urban District, but there are 53 shops and mobile vans registered under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. The vehicles in question are of a modern type, all having suitable washing facilities which comply fully with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Food Hawkers

At the present time there are 30 food hawkers on the register, which is kept under the provisions of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. Details of the registrations are as follows:-

- 5 dealing in Bread and Confectionery
- 11 dealing in Greengrocery, including Fish
- 12 dealing in Ice Cream
- 2 dealing in General Foodstuffs

Food Inspection

The inspection of all food shops throughout the district has been carried out, and details are set out below:-

													Visits
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Butchers' Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18

											Visits
Dairies and Milk Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Fish Merchants and Poulterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Food Hygiene Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271
Food Inspection (wholesalers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Food Preparing Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Food and Drugs Act (unsound food)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Market Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Meat Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243
Miscellaneous Food Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Mobile Traders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Public Houses and Clubs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Slaughterhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES

Refuse Collection

The Department is responsible for the administration of the cleansing services in the district, with the exception of street cleansing. The collection and disposal of refuse, together with the collection of industrial, trade, market refuse, pails, etc., continues to operate satisfactorily. Waste paper and other salvageable materials are also collected, but as in the past are less profitable.

Refuse for the most part continues to be removed on a 7-day cycle, and this is only extended following holidays or periods of sickness.

The labour turnover has been rather more than in the previous year, and has been in the region of 35%. I consider that this turnover is not exceptionally high and, I feel, is inevitable. It is very fortunate that we are able to keep approximately 50% of the employees, who have now been with the Department for a considerable time. If it were not for these very loyal employees, there is no doubt that the service would break down.

The rather low basic wage has been considerably improved, with the bonus scheme, which has now been in operation for almost 2 years. The bonus scheme is working very satisfactorily, but unfortunately it has its disadvantages. This is mainly due to the eagerness of the employees to finish as early as possible, thus attracting a maximum bonus. In order to achieve this, much of the waste paper, instead of being kept separate, finds its way into the back of the vehicle, and there has also been a noticeable failure to remove excess refuse. It is hoped that by meeting the Union on these points the difficulties will be overcome.

There is no doubt that the introduction of the bonus system has had the desired effect in keeping the rounds up to date, and this has been possible even with a depleted staff, which does happen from time to time. The overtime working on refuse collection has also been reduced.

The paper sack system of refuse collection continues to operate satisfactorily, with few complaints, and it is hoped to increase this system to cover the majority of properties which are situated some considerable distance from the main road. This will, of course, cut down both weight and travelling time. It is hoped to extend the system from year to year, but there is no doubt that the number of houses on this system should not exceed between 40% and 50%. This should cover all the premises which are remote, and will leave only the premises with extremely short walks on the more traditional bin.

The amount of refuse per household has increased, and an experiment is now under way with the larger, but lighter plastic bin. This, without doubt, will assist the collectors very considerably, providing that the bin proves to withstand the wear and tear of the householder, collector and elements alike.

The communal refuse accommodation is disappearing quite rapidly, but unfortunately due to the abuse of the chutes in certain of the low flats, this type of storage accommodation is becoming equally objectionable. This, in the main, is due to the fact that no-one is directly responsible either for looking after the accommodation, and for a like reason the common passages, staircases, etc., are also most untidy.

The refuse chute in connection with the high flats is a completely different proposition. The common stairway, passages and refuse chutes are clean and well maintained, and the blockage of the chutes is almost non-existent. Bulky articles such as waste paper are kept separate, and arrangements are made for the twice weekly collection of the bulk container. This arrangement, in the high flats, is very satisfactory.

The amount of refuse collected during the year is set out in the following table:-

Vehicle					Ashbins	Pails	Loads	Tons	Cwts.
Karrier No. 12	}	..	..	..	47,320	3,640	520	520	-
Karrier No. 13									
S. & D. No. 14	..	..	..	..	139,308	-	728	2,278	12
Dennis No. 15	..	..	..	..	138,892	-	416	2,007	4
S. & D. No. 16	..	..	..	..	30,692	300	728	1,030	-
Totals ..					356,212	3,940	2,392	5,835	16

Transport

The Department operates 5 vehicles, 4 of which are in regular use, the fifth being used as a spare vehicle, being brought into service in any emergency, and is also used for the collection of waste paper, industrial waste, etc.

No new vehicle has been purchased during the year, although several demonstrations have been held for the future replacement of the Karrier 12, which will be taken off the road during 1968. This waggon was designed specifically to cope with the pail emptying in addition to dustbins, and used as a dual purpose vehicle, but with the constant reduction in the number of pails a special vehicle no longer appears to be necessary, and it is proposed to purchase a more conventional type of vehicle.

There is no doubt that the cost of repair to the vehicles is ever increasing. The repairs for the most part, with the exception of minor adjustments, cleaning and greasing, are carried out at the local garage, the only exception being in the case of the specialist vehicles, in which cases they are attended to by the manufacturers.

The vehicles which are operated by the Department, together with the duties on which they are employed, are set out in the following table:-

No.	Make	Year of Purchase	Capacity	Service
12	Karrier Bantam (with tank)	1959	7 cu.yds. 150/200 gall. tank	Refuse Collection Pails
13	Karrier Bantam (dual tip)	1961	11 cu.yds.	Refuse Collection, Salvage.
14	S. & D. Rear F. & A. Loader (with power press)	1962	18 cu.yds.	Refuse Collection
15	Dennis Paxit Continuous Loader	1964	25 cu.yds.	Refuse Collection
16	S. & D. Rear F. & A. Loader (with power press)	1965	11 cu.yds.	Refuse Collection, Salvage, Trade Refuse.
	J.C.B. Shovel	1963	Shovel	Refuse Disposal

Accidents

During the year the vehicles have been involved in 5 accidents. The Karrier 12, being the out-district vehicle negotiating narrow and unmade roads, has been involved in 3 accidents, and the S. & D. vehicles in 2.

The accidents were not of a major nature, these mostly involving dry stone walls, etc. I feel that the drivers are to be congratulated on the low accident rate, and hope that this will continue.

Municipal Ashbin Scheme

This scheme has, over the years, been invaluable to the Authority. It was commenced in 1949 as a bin hire scheme, and was later adopted as a Municipal Ashbin Scheme in 1963.

This has enabled the Local Authority not only to standardise on its containers, but also it has been able to experiment with different types of containers, including paper sacks, plastic bins, etc., with very little difficulty. It has also obviated the necessity for the service of any notice for the replacement of bins, etc., and any bin replacement is carried out with the minimum delay.

During the year 144 bins have been provided to new properties, and 150 bins have been replaced.

Trade Refuse

The scale of charges for the collection of trade refuse has remained unchanged. One bin of refuse is still collected free of charge, with a charge of 1s. 0d. per bin for each additional bin.

The trade refuse is, for the most part, collected once per week, with the exception of the more objectionable refuse from the slaughterhouse, market, fish shops, etc., and this is collected three times per week.

With the continued emphasis and extension of smoke control areas the industrialists, who have made every effort to comply with the Orders, have found increasing difficulty in disposing of industrial waste by burning, and consequently the Local Authority is being called upon to remove ever increasing quantities of industrial waste. A considerable quantity of the waste is extremely difficult to deal with, such as latex, P.V.C., plastics, etc.

The total amount of trade and industrial refuse removed during the year has realised approximately £836.

Refuse Disposal

All refuse is still taken to Milner Royd for disposal by way of controlled tipping.

The amount of refuse shows a slight increase on the previous year, being approximately 112 tons per week. In addition to this there is a considerable quantity of contractors' refuse, and refuse of varying natures which is disposed of, bringing the weekly tonnage to approximately 130 tons.

The refuse continues to be of an extremely bulky nature, having an ever decreasing ash content, making the tip extremely difficult to control. The amount of combustible refuse seems to be ever increasing, but this could be substantially reduced if more attention were paid to the separation of waste paper at the source.

Although we receive a considerable amount of contractors' refuse, they fail to supply any

satisfactory covering material in the form of hardcore or ash, which apparently finds a very ready market in other places than the Council tip. Nevertheless, many contractors continue to bring most unsuitable material for disposal, which makes the controlling of the tip even more difficult. The covering material consists of ash and decomposed refuse which is now obtained from disused parts of the tip. Unfortunately, this material contains a great amount of glass, which has caused considerable tyre troubles.

The tip has been completely free from any form of infestation, but unfortunately it has been on fire on 2 occasions, but these have been started deliberately during the hours of darkness.

The controlling of the tip has been completely satisfactory, and the J.C.B. shovel used for this purpose for the past 5 years continues to be a most useful acquisition.

As mentioned in previous reports, the area is filling up quite rapidly, and an additional field has now been obtained for disposal of refuse. This should prove to be very useful, but nevertheless the maximum life of this tip at the present rate of fill will not exceed 5 years.

Salvage

The salvage returns are very similar to those of last year regarding quantity, in fact they show a very slight increase, but due to the difficulty in disposing of kraft and other better quality types of paper, the financial return has dropped from £1,540 to £1,333, which is very disappointing.

There is no doubt that the quantity of waste paper which, in the past year, has fallen to 161 tons, should show an annual return of at least 240 tons, and it is very surprising that a greater effort is not made by the employees of the Department due to the fact that a waste paper bonus is paid over and above certain quantities collected, and there is very little more effort required to place the waste paper in the rack than to throw it in the back of the vehicle.

From the employees' point of view, I feel that perhaps the householders could be more co-operative. In many instances the waste paper is left loose, and when placed in the rack it tends to blow about the streets and the team find themselves in serious trouble. It is a very simple matter for the householders to tie the waste paper in neat bundles or place the same in boxes. This would facilitate the removal of waste paper, and would be a much better arrangement all round.

In fairness, I must say that one contributory factor to the reduction in waste paper could also have been the rather serious fire we experienced at the depot during late February. This fire was started deliberately, and quite a considerable quantity of waste paper was lost.

Details of the salvage recovered during 1967 are set out in the following table:-

Materials Salvaged	T	C	Q	£	s	d
Mixed Paper	85	5	1	669	14	-
Newspapers	31	3	1	280	9	3
Fibreboard	48	3	3	383	9	6
Iron	3	15	-	18	15	-
Aluminium		2	3	8	7	11
Mixed Scrap	1	9	-	5	16	-
Carpets		8	-	1	6	9
Rags		11	2	7	10	9
String		5	-	1	-	11
Totals ..	171	13	2	1,376	10	1

GENERAL ITEMS

Petroleum Acts and Orders

Routine inspection of petrol stations and petroleum installations was made prior to the issuing of the licences. This work has also been carried out in conjunction with the Fire Prevention Officer of the West Riding County Council.

During the year 3 inspections have been carried out, and the following licences have been issued:-

Storage of Petroleum	29
Storage of Cellulose Paint and Petroleum Mixtures	6

Rodent Control

The work of rodent control is divided between a part-time operative, who deals with the business premises, and the cleansing foreman, who is responsible for the remainder. In the absence of one or the other, then the Inspectors ensure that the job is done promptly.

During the year 125 dwellinghouses, 54 business premises and 12 Local Authority properties have been inspected and treated as necessary. The infestations were of a minor nature for the most part. The number of visits made to the premises in question, including re-visits and

preliminary inspections, totalled 475.

The number of treatments carried out at the various premises during the year are set out as follows:-

Local Authority properties	..	..	..	..	..	12
Private dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	250
Business premises	..	..	..	..	..	203

As the appearance of surface infestations were never found to emanate from the sewer system, and the survey carried out last year showed that they were almost completely free of rodents, the sewers were not treated during 1967.

The position with regard to feral (wild) pigeons was much improved following 3 narcotic treatments last year, and no complaints regarding pigeons were received. Nuisance is likely to recur as the breeding activities of the remainder bear fruit, but this can be dealt with as it arises.

Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964

Under the above Regulations, the following scrap metal dealers are on the register:-

- (1) Mr. J.W. Jagger, Canal House, Wakefield Road, Sowerby Bridge,
trading from premises at Causeway Holme Works.
- (2) Mr. J. Smith, Thorpe Mills, Triangle,
trading from Thorpe Mills.
- (3) Messrs Bradley & Holms, 16 Arden Road, Halifax,
trading from (a) Station Field, Luddenden Foot
(b) Milner Royd Stables, Luddenden Foot
(c) The Goods Sidings, Sowerby Bridge Station

